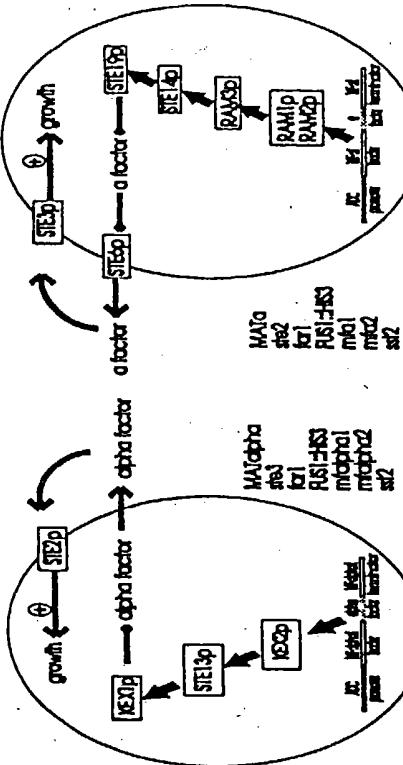


Stage 2



Stage 3

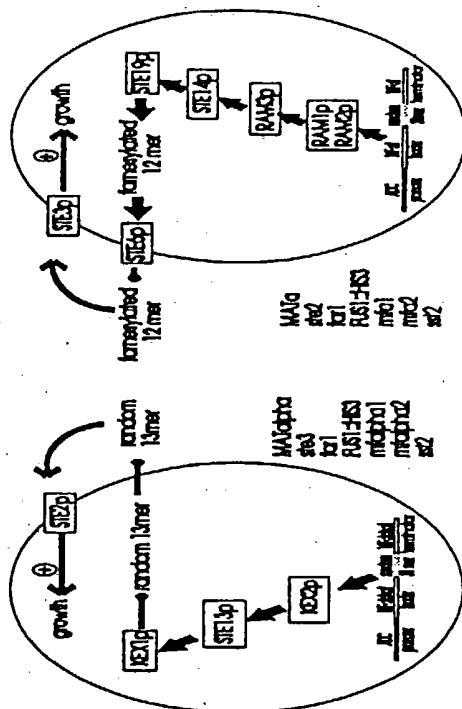
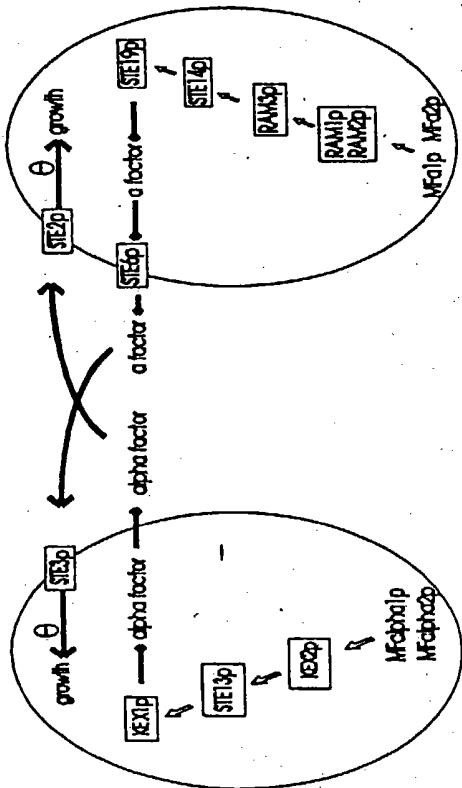
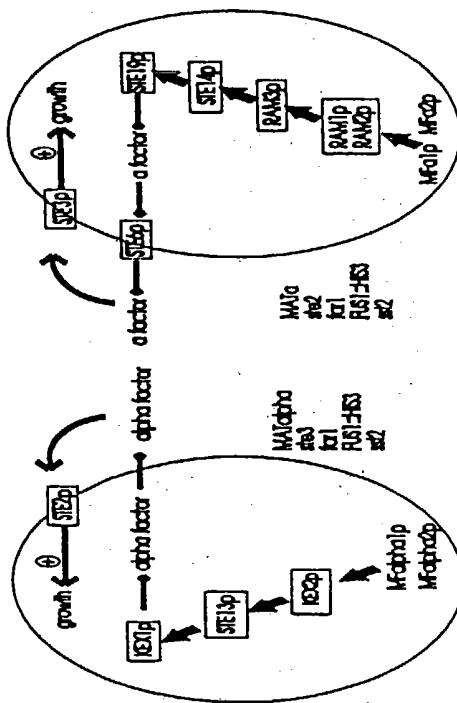


Figure 1

Synthesis, Release, and Targets of Mating Pheromones



Stage 1



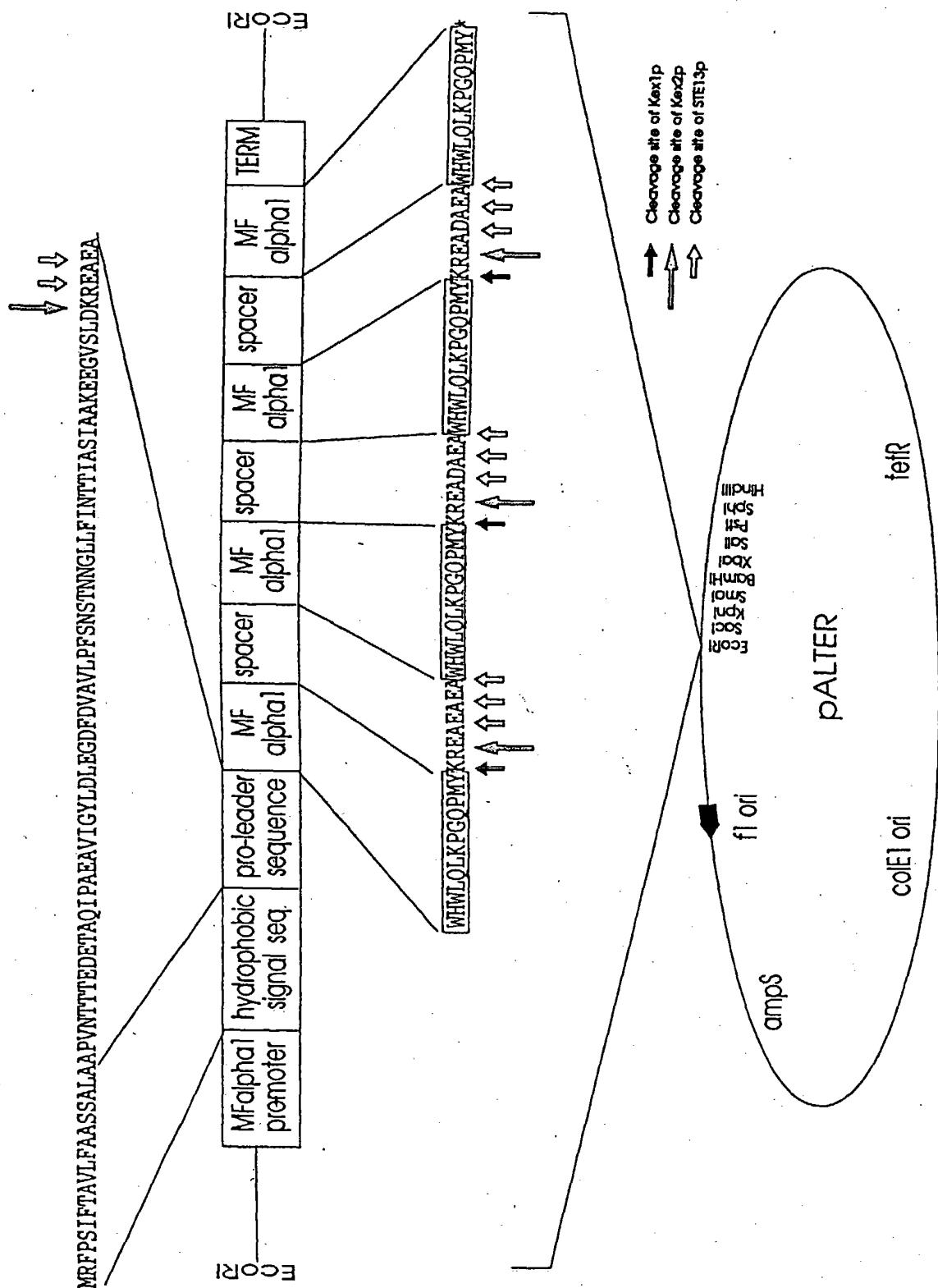


Figure 2. Schematic diagram to illustrate: 1. the structure of M α lpha1; 2. the amino acid sequence of the M α lpha1 coding region; 3. the sites of proteolytic processing of the precursor; 4. orientation of the EcoRI fragment in pALTER.

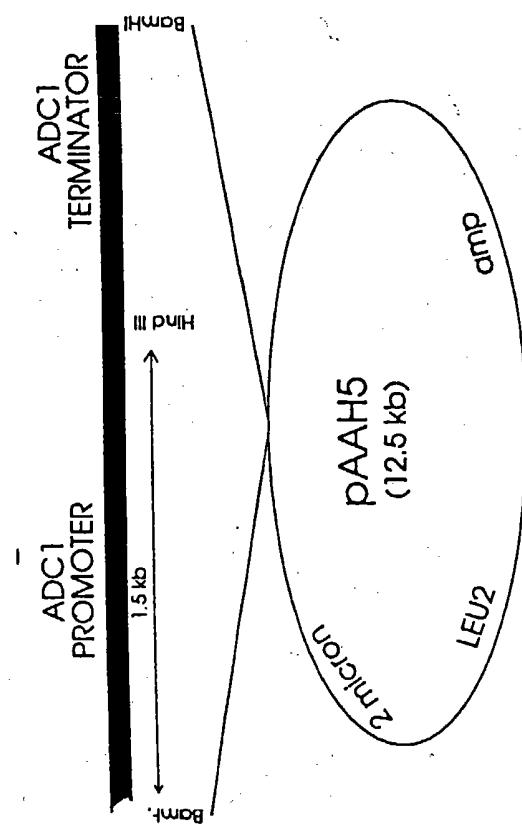
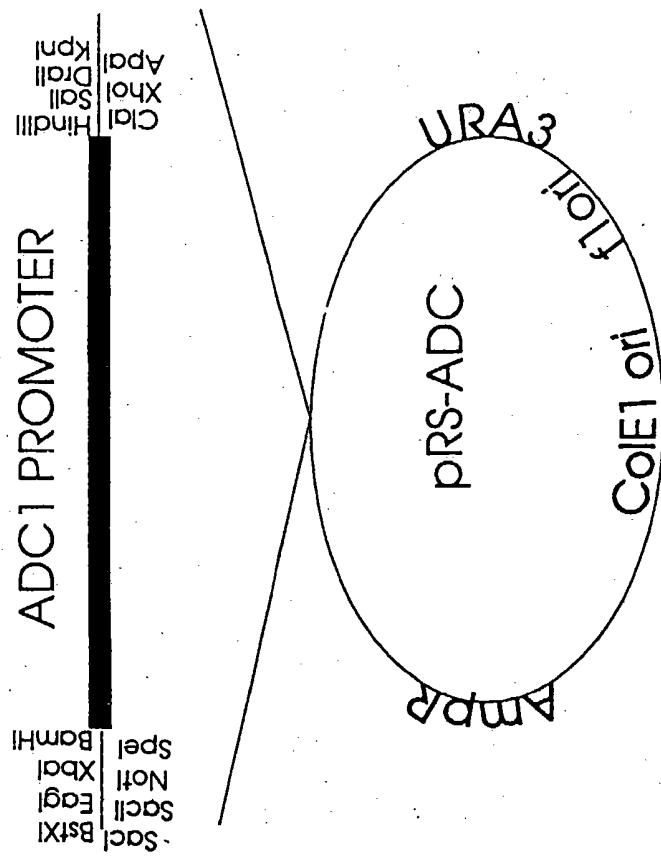


Figure 3. Structures of pAAH5 and pRS-ADC.

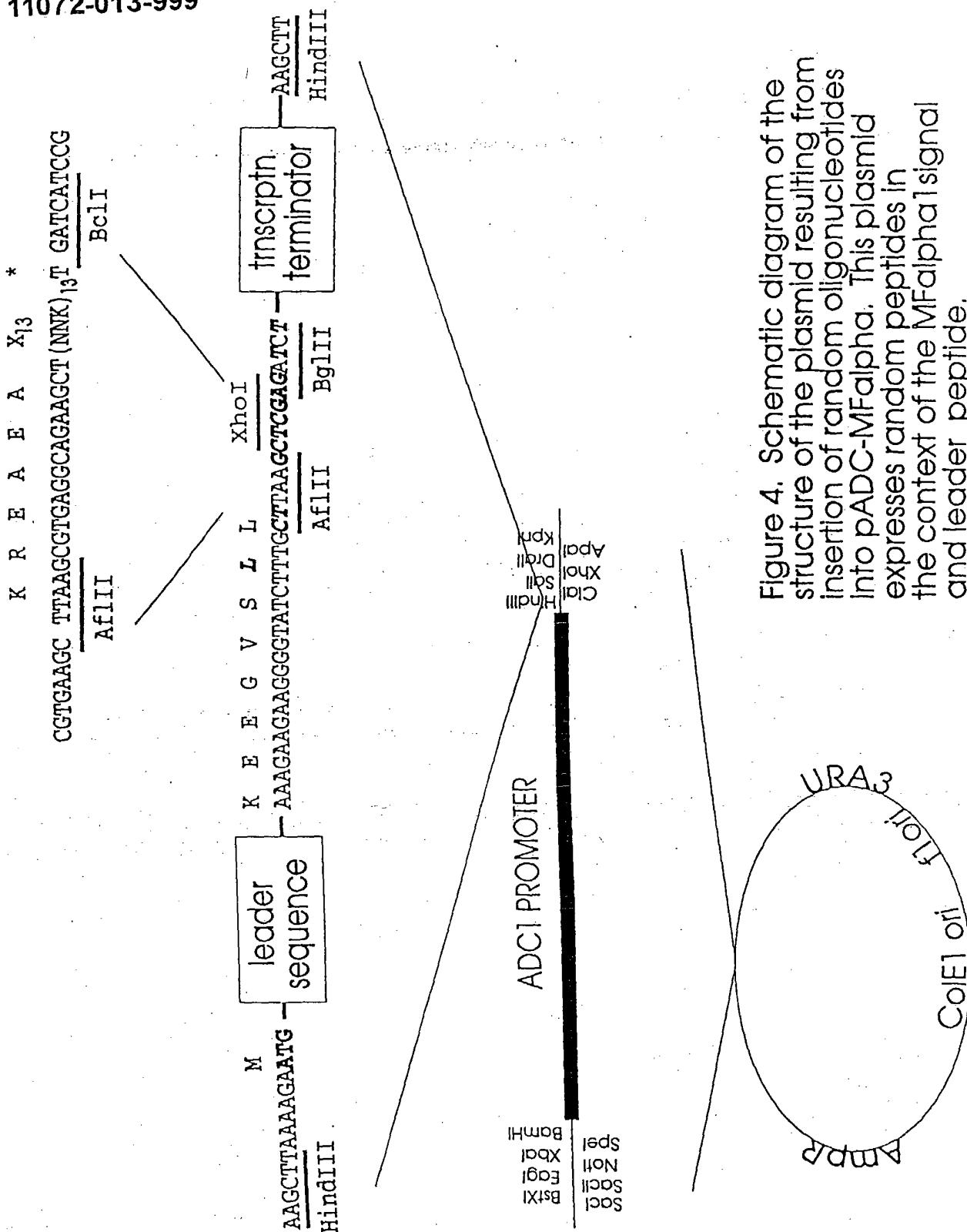
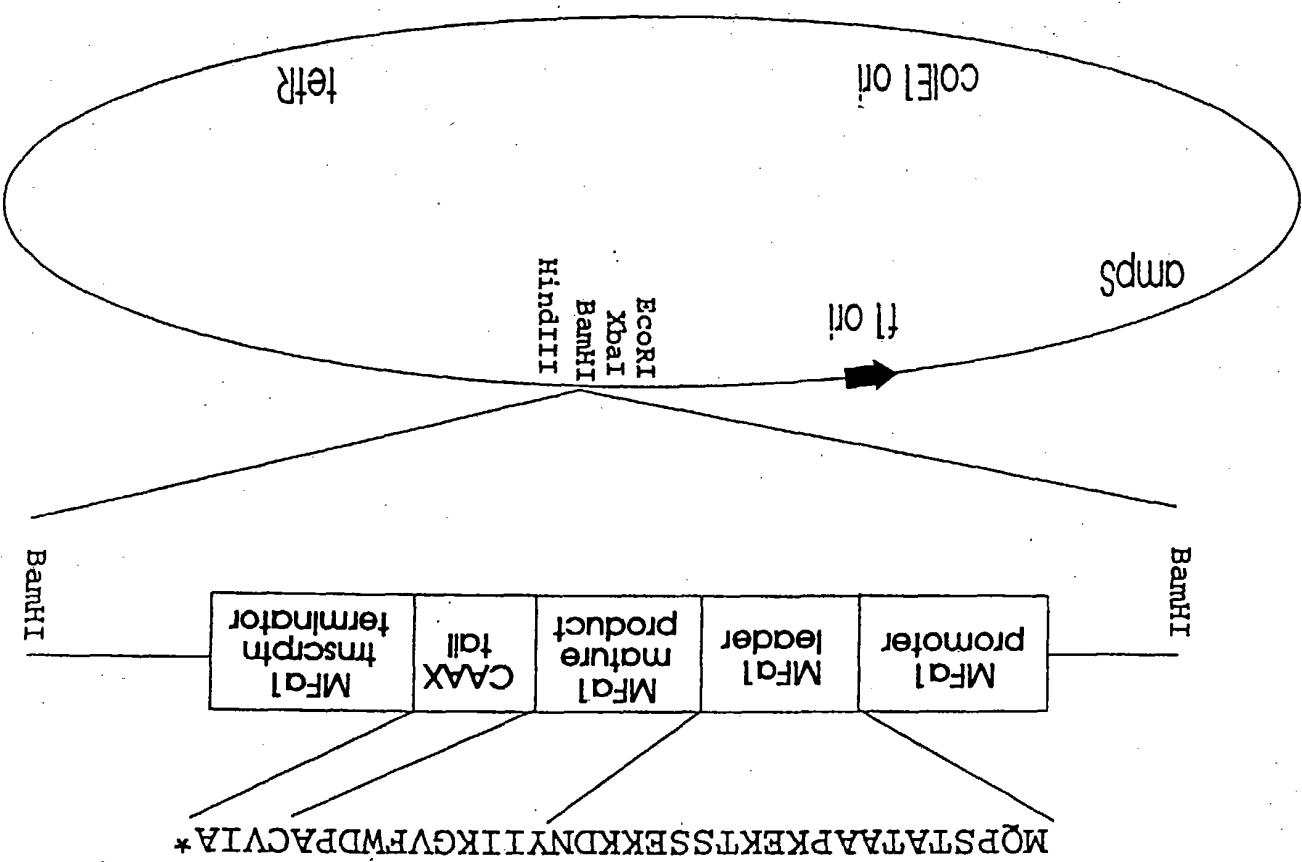


Figure 5. Schematic to illustrate: 1. the organization of MfA1;
 2. the amino acid sequence of the MfA1 coding region;
 3. the point of insertion of the fragment in PALER.



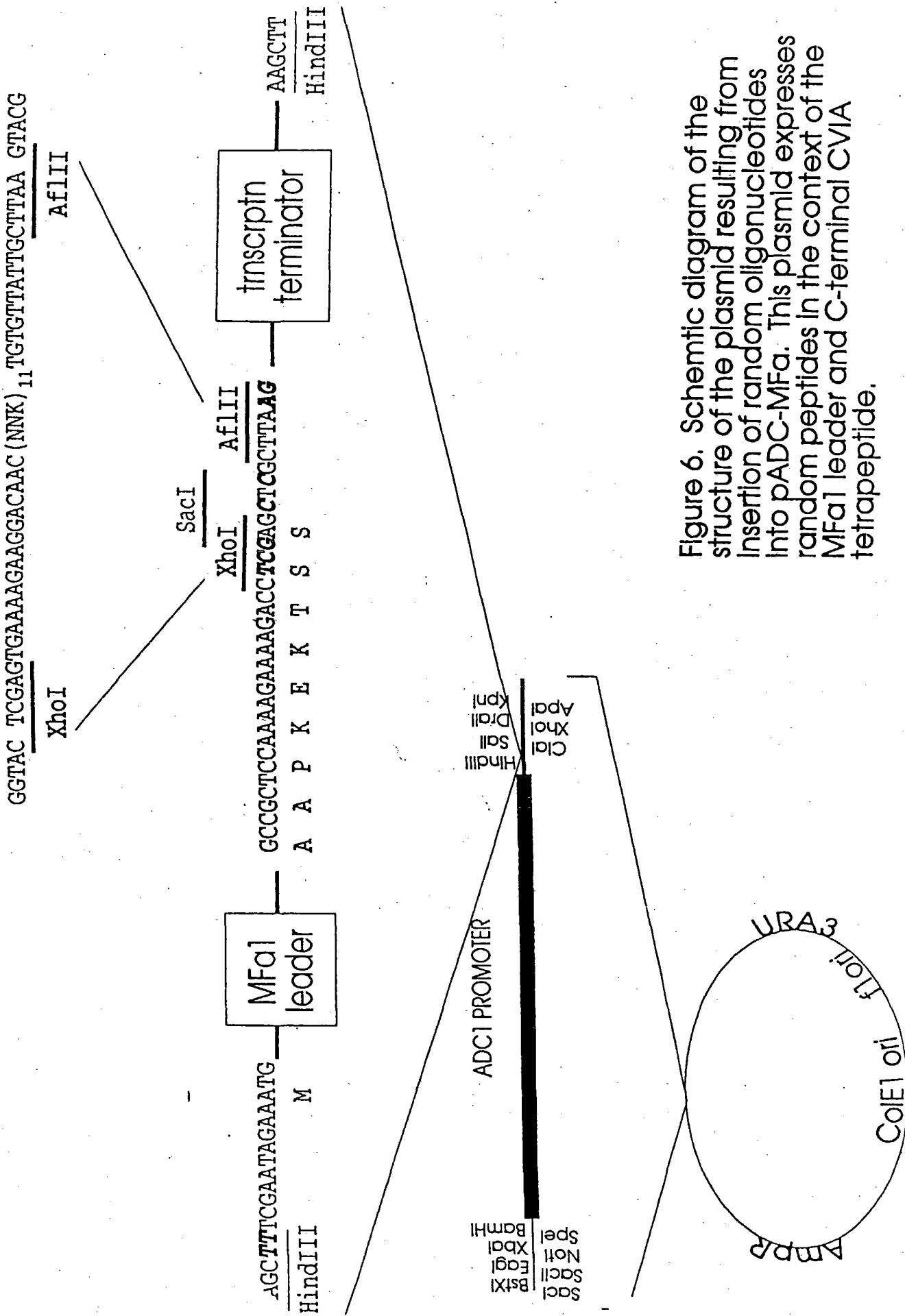
S S E K K D N X₁₁ C V I A *

Figure 6. Schematic diagram of the structure of the plasmid resulting from insertion of random oligonucleotides into pADC-MFa. This plasmid expresses random peptides in the context of the MFa1 leader and C-terminal CVIA tetrapeptide.

figure /

Autocrine Mata Strain Secretes and Responds to Signalling by alpha-Factor

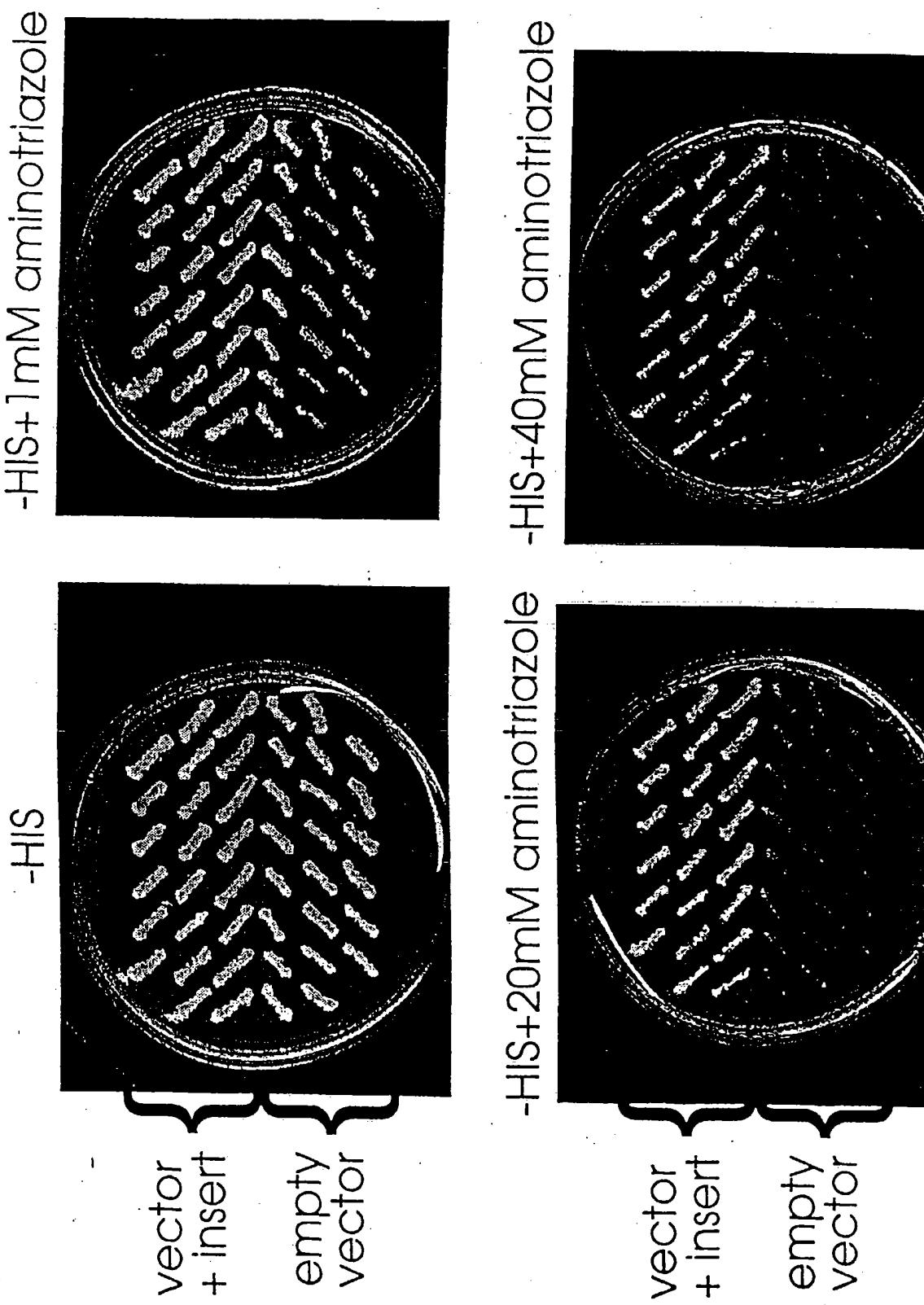
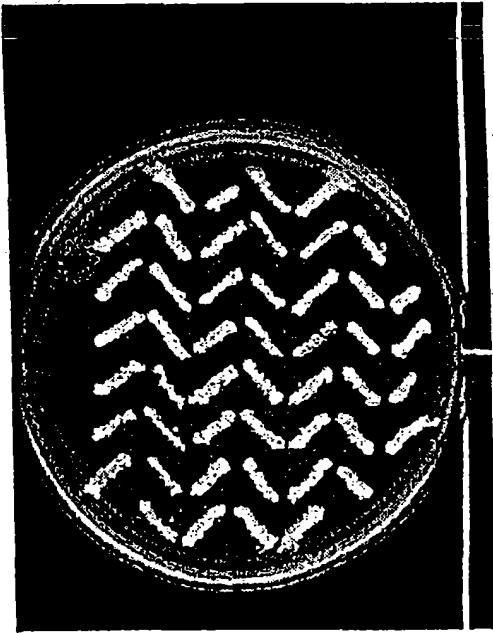
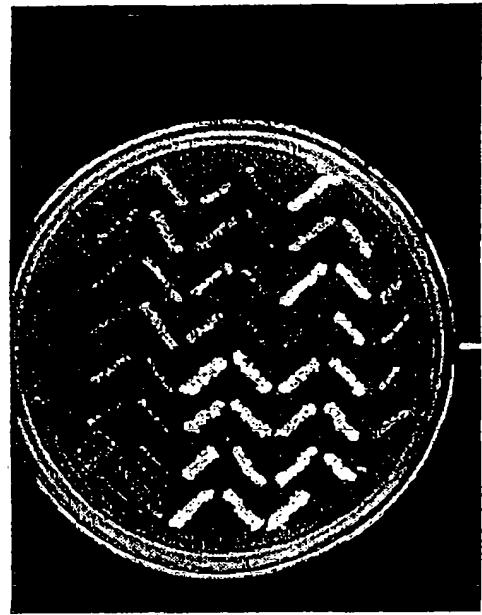


Figure 8
**Autocrine MATa Strain Secretes
and Responds to Signalling by a-Factor**

-HIS



-HIS+5mM aminotriazole



-HIS+10mM aminotriazole



-HIS+20mM aminotriazole



Figure 9. pYMA177 containing human MDR1 mutant (G185V mutation)

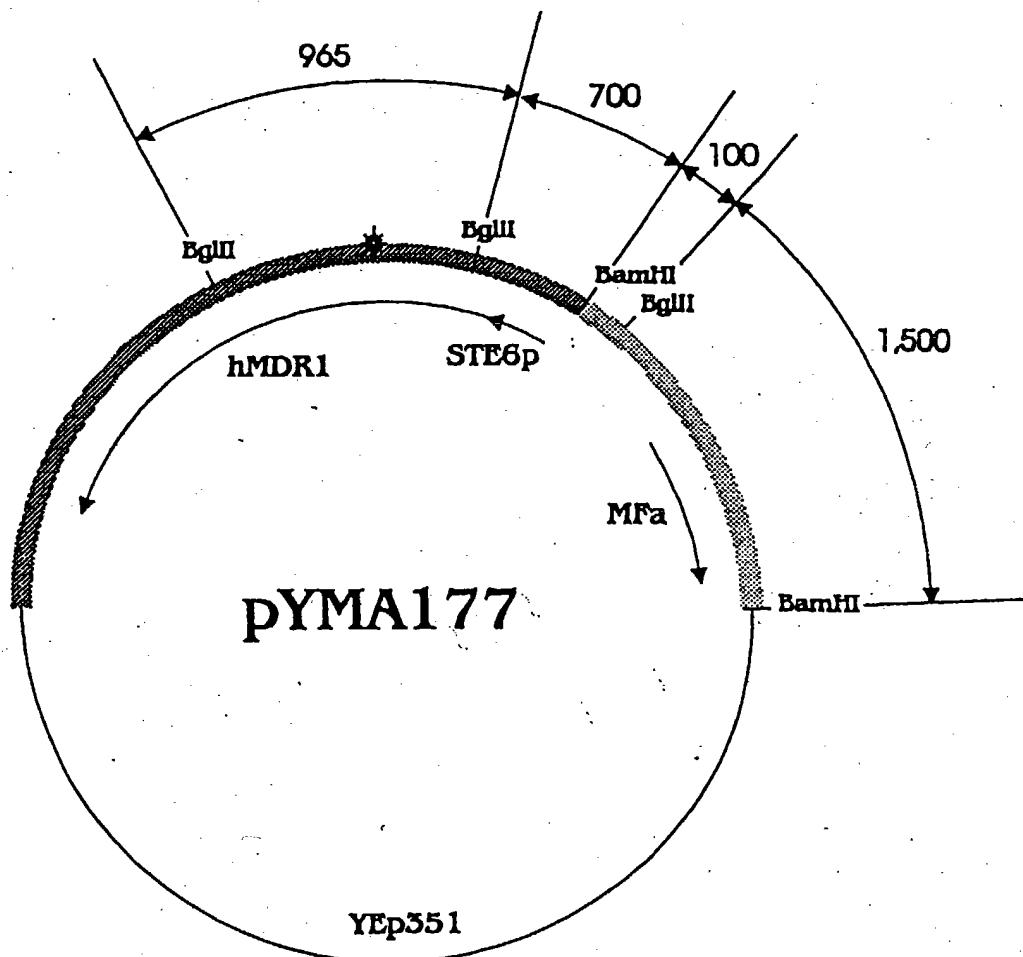


FIG. 10

Activity of a fus1 promoter in response to signalling by human C5a expressed in autocrine strains of yeast.

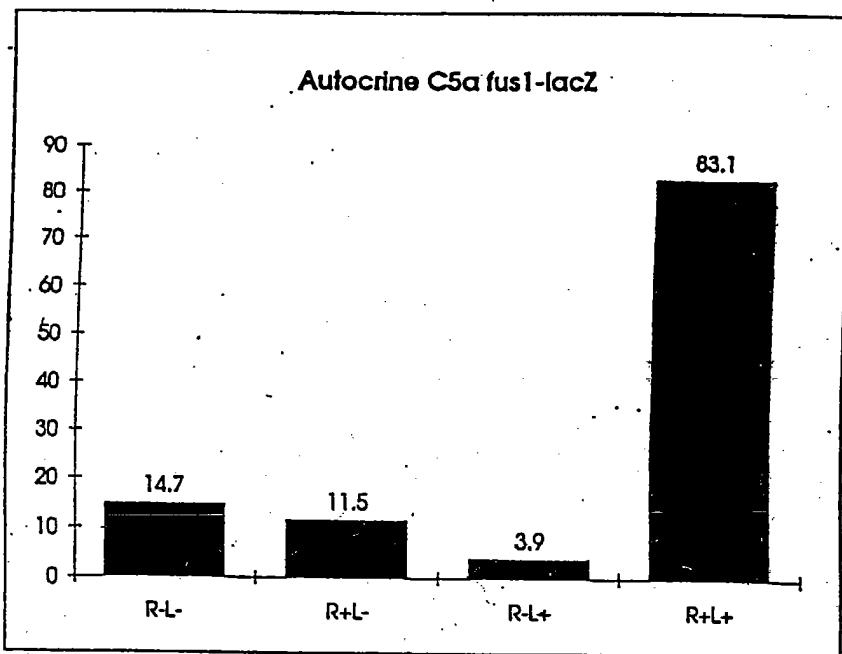


FIG. 11

G α switch region hybrids.

